

FOR A NEW CANAL TREATY

Senators' Opinions Obtained With That End in View.

Secretary Hay Said to Have Secured Sufficient Support for Another Convention—Negotiations to Be Commenced Some Time in June.

The Secretary of State has secured the views of a sufficient number of Senators to show, in his opinion, the character of an isthmian canal treaty that will be satisfactory to the Senate and at the same time have a chance of being acceptable to the British Government. Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, has, it is understood, decided to defer his departure for England until Secretary Hay returns from his trip with President McKinley, and the formal negotiations for another Hay-Pauncefote convention will probably be resumed as soon as Mr. Hay returns to Washington, about June 15.

In the meanwhile Lord Pauncefote will have some correspondence with his Government on the basis of the views of the leaders of the Senate with whom Mr. Hay has talked or with whom he has exchanged written communications. A very hopeful feeling prevails here that the chances for the negotiation of a treaty that will be ratified by the Senate are excellent.

It is not possible at this time to outline the character of the treaty which Mr. Hay expects to negotiate. Much must be left to negotiation, but Mr. Hay has ascertained what seems to be the sentiment of the Senate in the important question of neutrality. It was said yesterday in official circles that the Government believes it will be able to draw a convention that will contain a provision as to the neutrality of the canal that will be acceptable to both the United States Senate and the Salisbury Ministry.

The Senate struck from the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty the provision that the convention should be brought to the notice of the Powers whose adherence was to be invited. To this act the British Government, speaking through Lord Lansdowne, has objected, and if Mr. Hay has ascertained that the Senate will be willing to leave a similar neutralization clause in a new treaty, there may be some hope for a new convention.

It was reported yesterday that the British Government would accept a new treaty if it contained a neutralization clause, and with reference to this, accepting the report as true, the prospect of the ratification of a second Hay-Pauncefote convention was excellent. It is apparent, however, that the officials who are chiefly concerned in the United States may take such measures as it may find necessary for securing by its own force the defence of the United States and the maintenance of public order is not in conflict with the spirit of neutralization.

Lord Lansdowne, in his note to Lord Pauncefote explaining the reasons of the British Government for declining to accept the Senate amendments, criticized the Davis amendment severely, but coupled its rejection with the exclusion of the neutrality clause.

"It may be contended," said Lord Lansdowne, "that if the new clause (the Davis amendment) were adopted, section 7 of Article II, which prohibits the erection of fortifications, would sufficiently ensure the free use of the canal. This contention is, however, one which His Majesty's Government are quite unable to admit."

And again, in referring to the rejection of the neutralization clause, and the insertion of the defence amendment, Lord Lansdowne says: "It would follow that His Majesty's Government to agree to such an arrangement, that, while the United States would have a treaty right to interfere with the canal in time of war, or apprehended war, and while other Powers could with a clear conscience disregard any of the restrictions imposed by the convention, Great Britain alone, in spite of her enormous possessions on the American Continent, in spite of the extent of her Australasian colonies, and her interests in the East, would be absolutely precluded from resorting to any such action, or from taking measures to secure her interests in and near the canal."

It would appear from this that Great Britain's main objection to the rejection of the neutrality clause is that it leaves her alone bound to the recognition of neutrality by the general terms of the treaty. While no explanation is made of the reasons that officials have for holding that the Davis amendment does not conflict with the neutralization of the canal, it is supposed that they have construed Lord Lansdowne's objection to the right of defence conferred on the United States to be dependent principally on the rejection of the neutrality clause, and that if the neutralization provision were retained, the defence amendment would be less objectionable and would be accepted by Great Britain.

The information that Secretary Hay had obtained the views of a sufficient number of Senators to justify a hopeful feeling that a new treaty could be negotiated satisfactory to the Senate and the Salisbury Ministry, is surprising, when considered in connection with the understanding that when Lord Pauncefote called on Secretary Hay last Wednesday to discuss isthmian canal matters, Mr. Hay had not then ascertained the prevailing opinion of the Senatorial leaders in regard to negotiating a treaty that would be ratified by both nations. Mr. Hay must have received some definite advice within the past forty-eight hours.

Glucose From Sawdust.
LONDON, April 26.—The Patent Office has granted to a resident of Germany a patent for making glucose by heating sawdust with sulphuric acid, compressing, and then boiling it.

Get a Breath of Salt Air at Chesapeake Beach Tomorrow.
Regular train leaves District Line Station Sunday, 11 a. m. Returning leaves the Beach 3:30 p. m. Sunday fare 50 cents round trip. Good table d'hôte dinner served at the Casino for 50 cents. Excursion season opens May 20.

THE EXPEDITIONS RETURN.

French and German Troops Coming Back From Shantung.

LONDON, April 25.—A despatch to the "Standard" from Shanghai says that the German and French expeditions to the Shantung border are returning, having failed in their object.

Peking, April 25.—The Chinese offered an Indian officer who captured sixteen Krupp guns and sixty-seven ammunition carts at Taipei two cartloads of silver if he would not take possession of the guns and ammunition and would agree not to mention their capture.

Anti-foreign placards of the familiar type were posted here last night summoning patriots to rise on May 15 and expel the foreigners.

SHANGHAI, April 25.—Great preparations have been made here by the Chinese officials and merchants for the reception of the coffins containing the remains of Hsu Yung-i, Hsu Shing-cheng, and Yuan Chang, the three members of the Tsung-tai-Yamen who were beheaded last summer at Peking by order of Prince Tuan for their pro-foreign sentiments.

The bodies will arrive here tomorrow.

Telegrams, reports that the negotiations at Peking are progressing satisfactorily.

THE DOWAGER'S ACTION.

She Relinquishes Her Arbitrary Powers to a Board.

Secretary Hay yesterday received the following cablegram from Herbert G. Sanger, the United States Charge d'Affaires at Peking:

"The Empress Dowager has appointed a Board of National Administration to take the place of her public functions. The board embraces three members of the Cabinet now with the Empress at Singan and Prince Chang, and the late Li Hung Chang, and Prince Kung, now at Peking."

The news is regarded as of importance, as it indicates the abandonment by the Dowager Empress of the arbitrary powers she has hitherto exercised. The board will have to bear the brunt of all complaints in future, and the foreign Ministers will find it easier to transact business with the Chinese Government.

The only member of the new Cabinet to whom there is any objection offered is the notorious Jun-Lu, who led the outbreak against the foreigners at the beginning of the trouble. Li Hung Chang and the balance of the members are expected to accomplish much good.

EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED.

Many Persons Out of Work Through the Greishelm Explosion.

FRANKFURT-AM-MAIN, April 25.—Eight bodies have been recovered from the debris of the Greishelm explosion. The bodies were those of two bachelors yesterday. It is believed that there are more bodies in the ruins. The danger of the spread of the conflagration which followed the explosion was averted by midnight. It is estimated that in addition to the killed 150 persons were injured. Many of the missing. One thousand persons are thrown out of work.

An alarm was given at 10:30 this morning. The inhabitants of Greishelm and the vicinity that they must leave the place immediately, as an explosion of a great bombing reservoir was expected. Even the firemen, salvagers, and soldiers left.

The total number of those who lost their lives is believed to have been fifteen or twenty. The risk of an explosion of the reservoir was averted by the firemen and allowing the inflammable liquid to flow into the river.

STEEL WORKERS IMPRISONED.

Arrests Made for the Betrayal of French Artillery Secrets.

PARIS, April 25.—Several arrests have been made at the Commentary Steel Works in conjunction with the alleged betrayal to the Krupps of the secret of the manufacture of certain French artillery. The alleged betrayal of one other employee of the works have been placed under arrest.

The case does not seem to be one of espionage. The arrests were made under an old law providing punishment for divulging factory secrets, and the accused against the prisoners is that they revealed or proposed to reveal the company's secret process by which chromium steel is manufactured very cheaply.

The alleged betrayer is actually a Polish waiter, who was employed in Paris. The affair does not seem to be of international importance, and it is probably exaggerated. The alleged discovery of the secret of the Krupps has not been confirmed.

THE NEW YORK'S MISHAP.

A Broken Port Shift Disables the American Liner.

QUEENSTOWN, April 26.—The Cunard Line steamer Campania, Captain Walker, which arrived here today from New York, reports that on Wednesday she passed the American Line steamship New York, Captain Roberts, from Southampton for New York, steaming slowly. Her port shift was broken.

MR. BALDWIN AT KIEL.

The Antarctic Expedition Leader Inspects the Steamer Gannet.

KIEL, April 26.—Evelyn Baldwin, the leader of the Zeller-Baldwin Arctic expedition, has arrived here, where he is inspecting the ship Gannet, which is to be used by the German Antarctic expedition. He also came to say farewell to those who will take part in the expedition. From here Mr. Baldwin will go to Copenhagen, where he will visit the brother of Andrew, the ill-fated explorer who sought to reach the North Pole in a balloon.

YELLOW FEVER IN YUCATAN.

Many Deaths Among the Foreigners Living in Merida.

OAXACA, Mex., April 26.—The yellow fever epidemic in Merida and other cities of Yucatan is causing many deaths, particularly among the foreigners in those places.

News has just been received of the death from yellow fever of Dr. Hermann Rudolph, a prominent German physician at Merida. Several servants in the household of the Bishop of Yucatan have also died from the disease.

MORE YAQUIS CAPTURED.

Several Thousand Braves Reported Still in the Mountains.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, April 26.—Another detachment of Yaqui Indian prisoners has just been brought here from the Yaqui country. It includes fifty braves, who will be sent from here to different cities in the interior, where they will be kept until their tribe is conquered.

The Government military officers in charge of the prisoners say there are still several thousand hostile Yaquis in the mountains and that there is no prospect of an early ending of the campaign that is being waged against the rebels.

INTERPRETING THE CREED

The Presbyterian Committee Advises a Summary of Faith.

Not to Be a Substitute for the Confession, But to Vindicate the Doctrines of the Church—The Other Amendments to Be Recommended.

PITTSBURGH, April 26.—The committee on the revision of the creed, appointed by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in May of last year, while the assembly was in session at St. Louis, completed its labors today, and prepared a report for submission to the next General Assembly, which meets in Philadelphia on May 16.

The report of the committee is divided into five fundamental sections. In its report the committee finds that, according to the answers sent by the Presbyteries to the queries propounded by the committee, the Church desires a creedal change—a change that will not impair the integrity of the system of doctrine that it is the mind of the Church that the confession shall be interpreted throughout in harmony with the teaching of Scripture that God is not willing that anyone should perish, nor is it the decree of God, but the wickedness of their own hearts, which shuts some men out from the salvation freely and lovingly offered in Christ Jesus to all sinners.

The report proceeds as follows: "In view of these facts, we recommend that a committee be appointed by the form of government to be appointed by this assembly."

We recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare a brief summary of the reformed faith. This summary is not to be a substitute for the confession, and is not to affect the terms of subscription, but to vindicate clear the doctrines of the church from all false aspersions and misconceptions; to give a better understanding of what is most surely believed among us, and is in no sense to impair but rather to manifest and maintain the dignity of the reformed faith.

We further recommend that this committee be instructed to prepare amendments to the creed, which shall press the mind of the Church with additional statements concerning the love of God for all men, missions, and holy spirit, it being understood that the revision shall in no way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine set forth in our confession and taught in the Holy Scriptures."

A SLIM GOVERNMENT VOTE.

The English Majority Cut Down to Thirty-three.

LONDON, April 26.—Following a debate on the question of the fee paid to law officers of the Crown, a vote was taken in the House of Commons this evening, with the result that the Government had a majority of only 33, which is the smallest on any important issue during the present of the last Parliament.

The majority would have been reduced to twelve but for an accident. Twenty-one Irish members were absent. Several of the ministerialists refused to vote, while four of them voted against the Government. It is stated that the Government is much annoyed by the vote, and that it intends to try to discipline the party in connection with it.

The incident does not necessarily indicate growing weakness of the Government, although it is conjectured that irritation over the export duty on coal was to some extent answerable for the smallness of the majority.

The combined salaries of these two officials in 1895 amounted to £19,000. Through the mixed system this has steadily risen until it is now £39,000. The Attorney General receiving nearly double the amount paid the Lord Chancellor and nearly four times the amount paid to the most important Minister of State. The protest was directed against the system and not against the incumbent of the office, the Attorney General, Sir Robert Finlay, being most popular.

MASSACRE BY ARABS.

Three Hundred Persons Put to Death Near Algiers.

PARIS, April 26.—Advices have reached here to the effect that a band of Arabs descended upon the village of Algiers, one hundred kilometers from Algiers, and slaughtered three hundred of the inhabitants. They killed or wounded the French officials and gendarmes, looted the village, cut the telegraph wires, set fire to the postoffice, and murdered the postmaster.

A small relief force from Milana arrived and compelled the Arabs to withdraw. This force lost one killed and two wounded. Strong reinforcements are on the way to the scene.

A COMMANDANT CAPTURED.

Schroeder, With Forty-one Men and a Maxim, Taken.

LONDON, April 26.—General Kitchener reports to the War Office that since his last despatch fifteen Boers have been killed, twenty wounded, 27 captured, and 12 surrendered. Three thousand cattle, 6,000 sheep, and many wagons have been taken.

In addition to the foregoing, Lieutenant Reid and two Imperial Bushmen captured yesterday near Komaggas, Brit. Offshoots River, Commandant Schroeder and forty-one men of his command, a Maxim gun, a number of horses, mules, and wagons, and considerable ammunition.

ROUTED BY GENERAL CLAY.

Officers Who Tried to Serve a Notice Driven Off.

WHITEHALL, Ky., April 26.—The aged Gen. Cassius M. Clay today purchased them for Alexander Cameron, his partner in the banking business at Windsor, Ont., who married Clara Ward's mother. Mr. Curry was about to leave the pier when a customs inspector fell against him by the merest accident. In doing so he fell something bulky and immediately searched Curry. Fifty jewelry boxes containing three bracelets, four diamond rings, and a brooch were found.

PRINCESS CHIMAY'S JEWELS.

Taken From a Banker by New York Customs Guards.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The gems that decked Princess Chimay, who was once Clara Ward and who shocked Europe by running away from her titled husband with Rigo, the gypsy, are now in the hands of the United States customs officers, having been seized when John Curry, a banker, arrived here on the Teutonic.

The jewels are said to be worth \$8,000 and it is said that Mr. Curry purchased them for Alexander Cameron, his partner in the banking business at Windsor, Ont., who married Clara Ward's mother. Mr. Curry was about to leave the pier when a customs inspector fell against him by the merest accident. In doing so he fell something bulky and immediately searched Curry. Fifty jewelry boxes containing three bracelets, four diamond rings, and a brooch were found.

TO SUCCEED AGUNALDO.

General Calles Proclaims Himself the Filipino Dictator.

MANILA, April 26.—General Calles, who is now lurking in the mountains of Travabuco, Province, Luzon, has proclaimed himself dictator over the Filipinos, and the successor of Aguinaldo, and announces his determination to continue a war of extermination against the American forces.

It is understood here that a large force of troops will soon be sent out from here for the purpose of capturing Calles and his followers, and breaking up the insurgent movement. The Third Division of the island, where he is at present located.

It is reported that Calles, who is now one of the leading insurgent generals in the field, ordered eight American prisoners to be shot on April 23, the same day on which he condemned to death Colonel Sando, one of his staff officers, and Senator de la Rosa, a wealthy native, who had refused to contribute to the insurgent war fund.

Sando escaped before he could be executed. The others who had been condemned to death by Calles were tortured and then butchered by the Filipinos. During the court-martial of Lieutenant Boyer, the Third Division of the Philippine Army, well known in the commissary frauds the prosecution showed that he had made false invoices to the amount of the value of the stores he had improperly disposed of.

"PONY BOB" OFF FOR MANILA.

To Superintend the Purchase of Army Horses There.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—Among the passengers who sailed on the transport Grand today for Manila was Dr. R. H. Haslam, a veterinary surgeon in the United States Army, well known in the civil and Indian wars as "Pony Bob." He is to have charge of purchasing horses for the army at Manila.

Dr. Haslam was known as "Pony Bob" since the early fifties. In 1869 he was chosen one of the couriers to carry the news of Lincoln's election across the plains. He made the ride of his relay from Smith's Creek, Utah, to Fort Churchill, Nevada, alone, hauled and twenty miles, in eight hours and ten minutes. On the trip he used up thirteen picked horses. Outside of Fort Churchill he was chased for six miles by Indians. One knocked out his front teeth with an arrow.

Dr. Haslam went to Cuba at the outbreak of the Spanish war, and was attached to the staff of General Miles. He cared for the general's mounts and was instrumental in securing the purchase of about sixty-five years old, but strong and wiry. Of the members of the courier train of 1869 there are only two living besides himself. They are Col. William F. Colburn and Captain W. Kelly, now of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

FILIPINO GENERALS YIELD.

Torres and Torres Surrender to the American Troops.

MANILA, April 26.—A column of native scouts dispersed General Torres's command at Lake Naik, Island of Mindanao, on April 21, causing the surrender at Buayan of the general and his followers, of the general and twenty-one officers and thirty-four rifles.

Captain McRae defeated some insurgents under General Torres at Norzagaray, Province of Bulacan, yesterday, and as a result Torres has surrendered. He will be held as a prisoner until certain atrocities attributed to him are investigated and because he did not come in until he found himself in danger of capture.

There have been several more surrenders of insurgents within the last day or two. Colonel Morales, with three officers and eleven riflemen, surrendered at Malabon, Luzon, and Colonel Dayrit gave up at Malabon, Luzon, and Colonel Dayrit gave up with eighteen riflemen. He also promised to bring in the remainder of his command.

Last Tuesday Lieut. E. J. Williams, of the Fifth Infantry, captured twenty-four of Villamor's riflemen.

A TALK WITH SIXTO LOPEZ.

The Filipino Agent to Return to the Philippines.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Senator Sixto Lopez, who has been very much agent in the United States among the anti-imperialists, was in this city today on a short visit. Senator Lopez refuses to believe that Aguinaldo's capture and oath of allegiance mean the end of the war, and he said that although the Philippines wanted peace, they also wanted independence, and were going to keep on fighting for it. Senator Lopez said he was going to take any oath of allegiance. He is one of the questions put to him and the answers he made:

"Why didn't you return to the Philippines? The fighting was going on; couldn't you have done more good there than here?"

"There are already more fighting men in the Philippines than can be provided with arms."

"What do you think of Aguinaldo's swearing allegiance?"

"It all depends upon the circumstances under which he has taken the oath. If he is doing it to obtain independence, then he would be personally justified."

"What effect will his capture have on your cause?"

"It will have its advantages and disadvantages. There are men able and willing to take his place."

AN EXPRESS CAR ROBBED.

Thieves Tied the Messenger and Rode the Safe.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 26.—Robbers entered the Southern Express car attached to train No. 4 of the Central Railroad, while on the way from Atlanta to Savannah, about midnight, and after binding Express Messenger J. N. White, rifled the small safe in the car and made their escape.

The train left Macon shortly after 1:30 o'clock. As it started to pull out two men, one tall and the other short, presented themselves at the door of the express car in which White was locked and asked to see the messenger.

"It is important," said the tall man, White reached out to take the letter, and as the door was opened one of the men pushed in wider and opened the safe. The other man entered the safe and the train was under good headway, and it was impossible for the messenger to call for help.

Pistols were placed at his head and he was advised to make no outcry. The messenger's hands were then bound securely and he was tied to the floor of the car. He was not found until the train reached Gordon, where the robbers had disappeared. The express company has started an investigation and hopes to apprehend the robbers today.

RAISING WEST-BOUND RATES.

Railroads Form a Combination to Make a Readjustment.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The Western railroads have formed a combination to raise the rates on westbound freight. This increase is to be brought about by a readjustment of the classification on "less than carload lots."

The White House Turkish Bath.

So Rowland wanted to call his Lafayette Theatre bath, but he couldn't see Mr. Haas. No matter what your politics you'll agree that the Turkish bath you get here can't be bettered.

J. P. VOORHEES ARRESTED

The Ex-Senator's Son Implicated in a Larceny Case.

Arraigned in a New York Court. He Declares He Can Prove an Alibi—Friends Confident That It is an Instance of Mistaken Identity.

NEW YORK, April 26.—James Paxton Voorhees, the son of ex-Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, was a prisoner in Jefferson Market Police Court today, charged with grand larceny. Mrs. Lucy Marcant, the wife of Henry Marcant, a tailor, of 132 West Twenty-fifth Street, stated that she was positive that Voorhees was the man who on Tuesday evening, lured her husband away on a foot's errand just before two men entered to steal \$240 from a bureau drawer in the room in the rear of the shop.

Voorhees appeared to be very earnest in his assertions that he could prove an alibi. He was halted by Patrick Farrelly, general manager of the American News Company. Immediately after Marcant and the alleged Voorhees left, two men entered the tailor shop and engaged Mrs. Marcant in conversation. She was induced to go on to the sidewalk with one of the callers to indicate just where in the shop window she would allow a bicycle advertisement to be placed.

She returned to the store in time to see the other man take from a bureau drawer in her room \$240 in money and an \$8 watch and chain. She grabbed the man, but he escaped from the store after pushing her violently away from him.

Mr. Voorhees is the author of "Wispy, a True Tale of Modern Theatrical Bohemia," which has not had a very profitable circulation. Just now he is engaged in promoting a scheme for a national theatre. He has played roles himself without achieving entire success.

He is a man of forty-five years, strong-featured, and of earnest manner. He has been living at 140 West Twenty-fifth Street, and has frequently been in Marcant's shop to buy cigars, as Marcant keeps a cigar stand.

Voorhees said that at the time he is alleged to have called at Marcant's he was dining with James Sutton, an advertising man. At the American News Company's office Voorhees was spoken of as a man of integrity. Mr. Farrelly is confident the case is one of mistaken identity.

HERRON DENOUNCES HARVARD

A Bitter Attack Made on the University of Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 26.—Harvard's tolerance was put to a severe test last night, when Prof. G. D. Herron lectured before the Social Science Club of the University, in Fogg Museum. The professor was unable to restrain himself from delivering an impassioned philippic against established society. Triumphantly turning to the audience of students, he exclaimed:

"Your own institution is as parasitical as every other. It is a bloodsucking vampire, maintaining life on mortgages and on the enslaved working classes. When my system is applied there will be no need of such institutions as this. Every body would be free and equal, and not as it is at the big but not great University of Chicago."

This he said with a vengeance. "That bully and coward graduate of your institution," he said, "is a parasite, sucking from every part of the house, and also a parasite. That blackguard, penny-a-weeking literature, Kipling, is the vile enemy of the working classes. As long as you tolerate such men as are prostituting your honor to the house, you are a parasite."

The audience could endure the oratorical excesses no longer. Some few of Herron's followers from Boston shouted in approval, but the Harvard students in the audience hissed and tried to bring the speaker to his senses. After the "lecture" the students denounced Herron in scathing terms.

DROVE AWAY WITH A SAFE.

Daring Thieves Secure \$10,000 in Gold in Montana.

ANACONDA, Mont., April 26.—Two men seized a gold car, containing \$10,000 in gold, and drove away with it. The daring robbery was carried out here. During the early hours they forced the main doors of the Alaska saloon, carried off the 300-pound safe, placed it in an express wagon, and drove outside the city limits.

After leisurely breaking open the safe and securing its contents, they headed the horse back to the city and escaped.

ARRESTED IN NEW YORK.

Two Detectives Capture a Negro Wanted in Richmond.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Howard Venable, alias Henry Brooks, a negro, of Richmond, Va., was arrested before Magistrate Mott, in the Centre Street Police Court, this morning and held pending the arrival of extradition papers from Virginia. Captain Thibault received a telegram from the Chief of Police of Richmond on Thursday saying that Venable was wanted on two felony charges.

Detectives Sergeant Strankey and Dunn, of headquarters, succeeded in locating Venable at 35 West Fourth Street early this morning. He was hidden under a bed. Letters in his possession revealed his identity.

BOLD THIEVES IN PATERSON.

Burglars Blow Open a Safe and Make Their Escape.

PATERSON, N. J., April 26.—A daring robbery was committed here early this morning, when the safe in a centrally located shop was blown open and rifled. The crook entered the butcher shop of John W. Hennon, on Broadway, about 4 o'clock this morning and placed a charge of nitroglycerine around the combination of the safe. The explosion was heard half a mile away.

The safe was wrecked, the door being blown the length of the store. About \$30 in cash and some valuable papers were taken. Three men were seen leaving the store, and although pursued a block, disappeared among freight cars in the Susquehanna siding near by. The safe was within ten feet of the door of the store, in which an electric light burns all night. The police are searching for the robbers.

WANTS A NEW CONSTITUTION.

The Conservative Party Finds Fault With the Present Document.

HAVANA, April 26.—The Conservative party has published a manifesto to the country. It says the municipal government chosen at the last elections are complete failures, owing to the bad element elected. It adds that it behooves the Conservative element to look to its own interests. A referendum is to be held to decide whether or not all citizens are to live in harmony, the constitution will have to be changed, since the relations established by it between the state, province and municipality will be like a machine consisting of disproportionate parts, which will not run. The constitution, the manifesto declares, is the result of blind radicalism. It expects the Cuban people to reach the new steps to be reached between Cuba and the United States on the lines of the Platt amendment.

Gustave Beck, of the firm of Beck & Co., a large tobacco growing and cigar making house, has written to the military government saying that lawless individuals in Pinar del Rio have tried to murder an employee of the firm and thus intimidate the firm into advancing money to small growers in order to help them raise tobacco, as the firm did in previous years. Mr. Beck says that the money thus advanced gave no satisfactory result, as the growers wasted it. He calls for protection under the Treaty of Paris, the firm being a foreign concern.